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DEFERRED COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER—NO. X.

The following epistle from my friend Humphrey, was handed me a few days since. I will give it a place for the present in preference to some comments on the state of public affairs in America, which I have had prepared for some weeks: but the hearts and souls of the people of Kentucky, being intently fixed on the *North Western Army*, communications from that quarter will, to them, prove most acceptable.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

Camp at Defiance, Oct. 24, 1812.

FRIEND OF MY BOSOM,
Thinkest thou ever of thy old associates who have quitted the *distracted* mazes of domestic life, where fell scorn, presumption and avarice, disturb the generous breast, and blaste the fair prospects of the virtuous? My heart answers me yes! for never yet has Gregory's soul been inflamed by vanity and arrogance, but fixed on the woe of his fellow creatures: Heaven has given him a heart that glows with pleasure at his friend's happiness—an eye that overflows with sympathy at the relation of his sufferings. *Fashion* never yet has bade you disown your species:—Nay, should the *cruel* *FAIR* attain the summit of their wishes, and for their sakes see me an outcast, worthless, drunken vagabond—then, even then, you would not disown me:—You would take me by the hand, drop a tear on my “falling off,” and administer to my distresses. The man who would do this will soon to claim me;—he cannot forget his friend when in his country's service. The poor way-worn soldier, even in all his starvings and forced marches, rest confident, that a lively affection for him warms thy bosom, and this in the hour of peril and lassitude gives composure to his spirits.

Without a sigh I left Kentucky: Too long had the presumptions made me their sport in a regularly disciplined camp, where each man's duty is assigned him—and his standing & merit ascertained. I feel a pleasurable calm, which none can so well conceive as those who have mixed much with that class of society, who style themselves the *better part* of creation, who having ever some views of vanity, ambition to satiate, keep the objects of their cursed propensities continually in a state of incertitude and probation: But here let us drop the wrongs of too sensitive bosom sleep. My intention was to tell you of our expedition.

The first four days after we left Georgetown, the weather was most unfavourable. The rain poured incessantly on us; the roads were very deep. But all this did not for a moment retard our progress. The tender stripling who never before had strayed beyond the precincts of a mother's care, surmounted every difficulty with an ardour that would have become the son of Romulus. It appeared to me that the greater their privations, the more determined their resolution. They almost

“—bless the Gods

“That cast the weight upon them.”

The march to Piqua from Cincinnati, was nothing out of the common order; but from Piqua to Fort Wayne, it was completely attested that our soldiers were made of the best materials. Without a full supply of rations—in a howling wilderness where every step was attended with death and danger, they stood forced marches without a murmur. Their countrymen in the fort to which they were marching were beset by exterminating savages—every generous feeling of humanity was aroused to preserve their friends from the fell grasp of the enemy. The object of their toils operated as a stimulus to their strength and spirits—like heroes they achieved their purpose—the blood-thirsty savages disappeared at the approach of our men, and the almost worn-out garrison, was saved from destruction.

The Indian towns in the neighbourhood of the fort, were to be destroyed. That the inhabitants might be surprised in them, forced marches were necessary. Never did troops move faster till they reached the towns and laid them in ashes. Their provisions were by this time nearly expended, and a tiresome march of sixty miles was necessary to take them back to the fort, where there was more to be had. In two days they returned to the fort, nearly all the time without any thing to eat. Would Romans, in the days of the Fabii, have done more?

The way from Fort Wayne to this place was beset by a large force of the enemy. The advance guard of the army was frequently attacked, and a battle every moment expected. Our lads of Kentucky were prompt to their duty—no nerve trembling—no countenance grew pale with fear. All in fearless expectation demanded the battle that should give them vengeance on the foe whose enormities had drawn them from their homes, friends and relations. The foe at length disappeared: the only grief of our brave lads was that they retired without giving us an opportunity of substantiating our pretensions to valour.

The enemy had scarce escaped us, and left our van, when famine began to press sore upon us. For several days we had nothing but lean beef to eat, and not much of that. Our men

was exhausted in a very few days, when a supply of flour arriving, became our only subsistence. Our volunteers, some of them, were not satisfied with this state of things, conceiving it arose from neglect in the government agents; but no sooner had our general in chief, the idol of his army, addressed them, and explained the causes, than they, even in their comfortless state, awoke to the feelings of patriotism and honour, and performed their duty without a murmur. Supplies soon came on in plenty, and all was concord.

For four weeks we have been encamped in this neighbourhood, building Fort Winchester, near the site of old Fort Defiance.

We found the buildings at Defiance on our approach smacking with the recent configuration of the barbarian army that had been hovering over our van. Our supplies have accumulated to a plentiful stock—and every voice is united in urging a speedy movement towards the enemy. We are anxious to regain our territory of Michigan, which was lately so traitorously surrendered. We wish also to extend to the savage regions of Canada, the blessings of our free constitutions, and make the gloomy forest give place to the pleasing features of civilization. But the enemy we have to contend with is too strong to be encountered by our little band of choice spirits. The storm that shall drive desolation on our enemies is gathering behind us. Thirty hundred Kentuckians who have long lived in the tented field, familiar with the fatigues and alarms of war form the van—twelve hundred men from Ohio will be with them:—Their homes, their wives, their children and friends, are the price of their victories. The western Pennsylvanians and sturdy Virginians, whose homes are on the “mountains of the clouds,” have imbued a spirit from the rugged breast of their country, that will enable them to withstand all the perils and privations of war. They, too, go forth to battle—not as the minions of despotism and ambition, but to seek atonement for the sufferings of their brothers, who have bled beneath British and Indian cruelty. Born with freedom for their inheritance, each individual has lofty pretensions to personal honor to support.

Here, methinks, I hear my intelligent friend exclaim, “with good generals such an army must be successful”—and Humphrey says we have exalted generals, and will be successful.

You recollect, Gregory, how you and I traversed the streets last summer when General Harrison was in Lexington, casting looks as deep as eternity into his countenance. We said that he was no common man. His past deeds, we thought, confirmed this opinion, formed from his face and conversation; but we only understood the man by halves; neither you nor I had then seen him commanding an army, who regarded him with an eye of affection, and obeyed his orders with an enthusiasm which can only result from the most sublime confidence. The soldiers behold him at their head clad in a homely hunting-shirt and other habiliments like their own—ready to participate in all the dangers and privation. He attends to every department in the army; convinced that implicit confidence is not to be placed in every man, he sees that every one performs his duty. He exercises his troops frequently, attends well to the commissaries, and is to be found every where in the camp, seeing that both officers & soldiers do their duty. His tent is always open to the injured, and his authority rigidly exercised to punish the disobedient. No man possesses in military affairs more judgment, none can boast of more decision. A look from him appalls the culpable, a smile animates the deserving. His eloquence is not the most influential, but it is stern and commanding, such as befits the soldier and general; it has had the most happy effect on this army.

Brig. Gen. Winchester is a man very different from Gen. Harrison—but is notwithstanding, very much the general. Ever on his guard, he moves on with a slow but steady pace. If I have any judgment as respects men, I consider him to possess great fortitude and perseverance. His age has not abated his activity. He performs his duties in camp with promptitude: He issues General Orders frequently, and sees that they are executed. You have, no doubt, heard of the unfavorable impressions entertained of him, when he came into this army.—Suffice it, then, to say his eloquence, that he is now popular with officers and soldiers, and in Humphrey's opinion, no man is better calculated to engage the affections of the blunt, generous hearted American—you know he is one of the remaining patriots of the revolution—combined with his practical military knowledge he unites that decision and energy of character necessary for a commander.

Brig. Gen. Payne, one of the warriors of Kentucky, devotes himself wholly to the service of his country—he is still sprightly and active, tho' past the meridian of life. He is respected for his worth and past services.

Through all the trying times his country has passed, he has been at his post. He walks with an undeviating step in the line of his duty; and is steady in the performance of it.

“Now, in proportion as accumulation is de-

sired, the means must be increased—in doing

which, the procurement of horses alone, must

be much easier than the procurement of horses and wagons—also, that when horses alone are employed, the accidents to horses alone, are to be provided against; but in case of wagons, their breaking down is also to be taken into the list of contingencies. Against this, however, the danger of pack horses backs being hurt, ought to weigh something.

“Pack-horses, when returned from a journey, may be removed into the interior of the country and recruited much easier than horses and wagons, and if the wagons are left, they are in danger of being injured, &c.

“Say, 300 pack horses in use, is equal to the daily consumption of the army of flour and salt—two thousand will accumulate five fold, and leave one fourth for casualties. To this either increase the number of horses, or lessen the rate of accumulation, to meet the circumstance of recruiting each pack-horse three-fifths of his time.

“Kentucky, alone, could spare 10,000 super-

plus horses, and then be richer than she now is—for there are at least that number which are on expenses only, to say nothing of Ohio and Tennessee.

“Beef, I need not now remark on; but pork

may be driven at a small expense—the country

here abounds in mast, both acorns and beach-

—they would rather fatten than decline,

if gently driven—they cannot be lost by straying, being so easily followed by their signs,

they will do to use fresh—they will do pickled

or bacon—these are plain statements: our

country may then, well ask of those, of the

prop'r departments, why is the army delayed

for the want of supplies? Some things re-

quire wagons to remove them; for this use,

oxen, where grain cannot be had, are thought

preferable to horses.”

“P.S. The writer of this respectfully submits

for consideration, whether it would not be of

advantage to establish a post at the rapids,

and make it one of the places of purchase of

provisions, allowing a liberal price, such as

will induce individuals at their own expence,

to take it there for sale? May not the United

States army be supplied in that way on better

terms than by a public transporter? Because

individuals, being particularly interested will

remarked that the war would do good to our country. Yes, arrogance will receive a death blow, and the time will again come, when the people who toil in the field will regulate those who legislate for them. Never fear for our liberties—all will yet be well.

I have other things yet to write; but Solomon and Obediah, both insist on having the exclusive liberty of relating them to you.

Adieu, friend of my bosom! long peace to the harbinger of your breast!—Rely upon it, that the soldier in the forest, is still sincerely your friend.

HUMPHREY SNIGGERS.

This I give the world for the present, after a long silence. They shall hear of me more frequently for the future.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COL. JOHN ALLEN

“Camp No. 2, Miami, 9th Nov. 1812

“On the subject of which we have lately spoken, and of which you have requested my estimate, permit me to suggest that the left wing of the north-western army, under your command, being in numbers and prowess, able to go to any point desired, so far as relates to men, (of which you are well satisfied) the means of supplies and transportation, &c in them, to be the only additional requisites.—That this army should have been stationary for forty days, excites the wonder of our enemies, who then fled before us, and no doubt causes our friends to enquire, what can be the cause?”

“When we take into view the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee in our rear, abounding with salt, flour, cattle and hogs for provisions, and horses, steers and wagons for transportation, it would not at first seem that want of supplies would be the answer:—yet from your late information, and the personal knowledge which I have had of the scanty manner in which the troops have been furnished, I have no doubt of that being the cause. Considering also in your view that pack horses are preferable to wagons at this season, I feel willing to hazard a statement on the point suggested. From July to the middle of October, it is probable that boves for flesh (driven) & wagons for the transportation of flour & salt, may be the best: but that season being over, it only rests to make a statement for the other seasons of the year. To the frontier it is probable that wagons may still be found best, as being in parts where teams can be fed, and the roads repaired; but in the wilderness, where grain cannot be had for the horses, they soon become weak and unable to work; besides, the roads are measurably impassable for wagons, even if the teams were in good plight. To this, it might be objected, that pack horses without grain, would also become weak and unable to bear burdens.—In part it is so; but it will not so much effect pack-horses as wagon horses, owing to the shortness of the time, that pack-horses will at any one period, be subject to starvation, when compared to what wagon horses would, in passing over the same space.

“It is believed that teams in this wilderness will not be competent to 750 pounds each, but to say, to a five horse team a thousand, and that a pack horse will carry 150 lb only.

“Then make an estimate from Manary's block house to the Rapids—say 85 miles—say the consumption of the 1st wing of the army is 4500 lb. per day of flour and salt; this, in truth, would be at least six wagon loads—but say four and an half. The trip would take 20 days, which, at \$ 3 per day, each, would be at the rate of \$ 370 per day for transportation—with all allowances for losses. This would take 90 wagons and 450 wagon horses, in continual travelling to keep the army nearly eating without accumulating.

“But pack-horses at 150 lb. each, thirty will be equal to the 450 lb. The trip about 90 days will require, in continual travelling, 300 pack-horses, to keep the army in flour and salt, without accumulating.—Besides mark, the difference is about one-third less, of the pack-horses in number, besides the value of the horses in case of loss, in which one wagon-horse may be estimated as high as two pack-horses—also the difference of the inconsiderable value of pack-saddles, when placed in the scale with wagons and harness.

“Now, in proportion as accumulation is de-

sired, the means must be increased—in doing

which, the procurement of horses alone, must

be much easier than the procurement of horses and wagons—also, that when horses alone are employed, the accidents to horses alone, are to be provided against; but in case of wagons, their breaking down is also to be taken into the list of contingencies. Against this, however, the danger of pack horses backs being hurt, ought to weigh something.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 8, 1812.

This day his Excellency Governor SHELDON communicated to the members of both houses, the following message.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SELECTED by my fellow-citizens to fill the executive branch of the government at a late period of life, and called from a peaceful abode, to undertake the arduous duties of the office of chief magistrate, at a crisis in which the American nation is engaged in a war with one of the most powerful nations in the world; I feel a diffidence in thus venturing to execute the high trust which devolves upon me, believing that I do not possess that extent of knowledge relative to our political relations, nor the experience necessary to the discharge of the duties attendant on that important station. No circumstance could have brought me from my retirement, at this stage of life except in compliance with the voice of my fellow citizens, which has ever been respected by me with the highest veneration. If a gracious Providence shall be pleased to indulge me with days to serve my country, during the constitutional period for which I have been elected, it will be a source of great gratification in my retirement, should my best endeavors to promote the interest of our common country, meet the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. Integrity, and a due attention to the duties of the office, are all I can, on my part, promise.

The constitution requires the governor from time to time, to give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth; and to recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall deem expedient. In performing this part of my duty, it is with pleasure I inform you, that no unusual disaster has fallen to our lot; but permit me to congratulate you on the benefits which a divine Providence has conferred upon our country, by the blessings of health dispensed among our fellow-citizens, and the abundant harvest which the earth had yielded to the husbandman.

The interior situation of the state, relieves us from the immediate horrors and devastation incident to a state of war. Yet, although we are thus happily situated, it becomes us, as a component part of the American confederacy, to be prepared for any and every event—not only as it may relate to the immediate defense and protection of the state; but that we may be the better able to contribute our proportion of aid, agreeably to the requisitions of the general government.

The American government, in cases of invasion and insurrection, has reposed its confidence in the militia,—a revision of the militia law at this interesting juncture, is worthy of consideration. The late requisition of the general government on the militia of the state, has probably discovered to some of you, gentlemen, defects in the law, and dictated the provisions necessary to remedy such defects. The law ought to compel both officers and soldiers, promptly to perform their duty—yet not to be oppressive. A well regulated militia will avail little, unless certain means be adopted for the procurement of an adequate supply of arms and ammunition, and the erection of magazines in convenient situations, for the safe-keeping and preserving the military stores, when procured.

Impressed with a belief that the resources of the government are adequate to all its wants, I am induced to press this subject for your most serious consideration. True it is, we are far removed, at this moment, from the din of war—yet we know not, how soon we may be assailed by both foreign and internal enemies. Self-defense, that great ruling principle in man, ought to awaken the rulers of the commonwealth to guard her rights, protect her interests, and be ready to meet any casualty. To omit making the necessary arrangements till danger appears, is impolitic, and often attended with dangers the most fatal. If, upon enquiry, it shall be found inconvenient to accomplish the object at once, annual appropriations, suitable to the resources of the government, may be directed, until the object be completed. This measure, if adopted, will insure respect abroad, preserve tranquility at home, and upon an emergency, enable the militia in the state to march with promptness, to any point they may be ordered.

The existing militia law requires every commissioned officer to take certain oaths before a magistrate, or some county court, previous to his entering on the duties of his office. The regulation is discovered to be inconvenient when the militia are in actual service. Vacancies will often occur by resignations and from other causes; which of necessity must be filled, and this at a time when it would be improper for the newly appointed officer to be absent from duty. A power vested in the commandant of a regiment or corps, to administer the necessary oaths, when the militia are in actual service, will remedy the inconvenience.

Previous to my coming into office, the government of the United States had declared war against that of Great Britain, and a large detachment of the militia of this state were marching to oppose our common enemy, and another was preparing to march. It was evident to every reflecting mind, that the preparations to supply the immense force called forth were very inadequate, and that these deficiencies arose from causes which could not be controlled by the executive of the United States, in time to afford relief; the scene of action being too remote from the seat of the general government. To remedy the evil in future, I addressed a letter to the secretary for the war department on the subject; and at the same time suggested the measures which I believe to be most effectual to annoy and distress our savage enemy. Copies of my letter and the secretary's answer are herewith submitted.

Early in the month of September last, governor Harrison made a requisition of mounted volunteers from this state, in aid of the infantry, ordered by him for the protection of the two territories bordering on the north-west of the Ohio. Upon notice being published of gov. Harrison's requisition, the volunteers turned out beyond all calculation. The command of these troops, with three regiments of this state's quota of the detached militia, and the United States' troops already in that quarter, under Col. Russell, were confided to major-general Hopkins, with power to carry the views of the general government into effect, in the manner that the situation of the frontiers, and the movements of the Indians, should appear to him necessary.

The general, on his arrival at Vincennes, deemed it proper to carry an expedition against the Indian villages on the Illinois river. He marched with the mounted volunteers. Great expectations were entertained of the good effects that would result from the measure; but from some untoward cause, the expedition failed. That the legislature may

have a correct view of the objects of the commanding officer, and the reasons assigned for the failure of the enterprise, I lay before you a copy of his official communication to me on that subject. Although the main object of the expedition proved abortive, an event of great importance resulted from it, by the bravery of a detachment under the command of governor Edwards, ordered from the Illinois territory to co-operate with the main army. I lay before the legislature the copy of a letter from Col. Russell to the acting governor of Vincennes, and transmitted to me, which details the particulars of that gallant exploit. It is to be lamented that the main enterprise, so well planned, terminated so unfortunately:—had it been otherwise, its importance would have been great to the nation, and particularly so, to the adjacent territories—not only by punishing those savages, who for many years, have infested the frontiers with impunity, relying on the remoteness of their situation for security; but it might have detached other neighboring hordes from British influence during the war. This influence is greater than has been apprehended. The confidential communications obtained by gov. Edwards, (copies of which he has transmitted to the executive of this state) contain full, and unequivocal testimony of the extent of the combination formed by the British savages against the U. States.

The citizens of Kentucky, whose forefathers suffered so much by savage ferocity, have manifested their abhorrence of the conduct of the *ALLIES OF THE BRITISH TYRANT*, by their alacrity in marching forth to check and scourge those barbarians for the ruthless warfare practised by them indiscriminately, without regarding age or sex. If we are incensed against the *ALLIES OF THE BRITISH*, MUCH GREATER OUGHT OUR DISPLEASURE TO BE AGAINST THAT NATION, THE PRINCIPAL IN THE WAR—A NATION OF ALL OTHERS IN THE WORLD, THE LEAST ENTITLED TO RESPECT FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THERE IS NO MACHINATION WHICH THE HUMAN MIND IS CAPABLE OF DEVISING, TO INJURE OR OPPRESS, WHICH SHE HAS NOT TRIED. Not content with violating the rights of nations relating to commerce, the rights of persons, by *MURDERING* and *IMPRISONING* our seamen, by attempts, the most insidious, to subvert our government, by sending amongst us her *SECRET EMISSARIES*, raising discord and disaffection among the American citizens towards their own government; and last of all, secretly to execute the *INDIAN TOMAHAWK* and *SCALPING KNIFE*, to be raised against the *UNOFFENDING and DEFENSELESS frontiers* before the declaration of war. NO MAN WHO STYLES HIMSELF AN AMERICAN, AFTER REFLECTING ON THESE THINGS, CAN SAY THE PRESENT WAR IS UNJUST, UNPROVOKED, AND UNNECESSARY.

Believing that I am addressing fellow citizens, breathing the spirit of patriotism, and holding similar sentiments with my own on the subject of the present war, no doubt exists but that the general assembly will willingly adopt every possible measure to support and aid the national government in avenging the injuries committed on our rights as a nation, until complete justice be done. The *Cup of reconciliation has been exhausted*, by *FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS to convince the British government of her error*.—Instead of redressing injuries, her pride and arrogance induced her to accumulate them; even after the declaration of war, we are informed by the address of the president of the United States to congress, that an overture was made, stipulating the terms on which the progress of war might be arrested, without waiting a formal and final peace. Reasonable as the propositions made appear to have been, still they are declined from an avowed repugnance to treat us as an independent nation.

No alternative now remains, but by a unanimous exertion to avenge our wrongs; the means to do this, we are assured we fully possess, provided we act in concert.—United, we need not fear any enemy; divide us, miseries inculpable await our downfall. The appeal to arms is made—let union prevail in our councils; let the measures directed by our rulers, be promptly executed, and we may safely rest the justice of our cause with that all-powerful Being who rules the universe; for we may justly say with the President, "The war in which we are engaged, is a war neither of ambition nor vain glory—that it is waged not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by a patience without example, under wrongs accumulating without end; and that it was not declared, until every hope of averting it was extinguished."

I have discovered upon the files in the secretary's office, a correspondence which commenced between my predecessor, and the executive of the state of Tennessee, relative to the boundary line, which took place under the act of the last session of the legislature of this state, passed on that subject. Nothing having been done under that act towards the completion of this object, owing to the omission of the executive of the state of Tennessee to appoint commissioners on her part, to meet commissioners from this state, for the adjustment of the subject matter contained therein. Copies of the correspondence which passed on the occasion, are herewith submitted, together with the copy of a letter from the executive of Tennessee to myself, covering the copy of an act of the general assembly of that state, passed the 21st October, 1812, entitled "an act to confirm and establish Walker's line, as the boundary between this state and the state of Kentucky."—A copy of which is also submitted. It, therefore, now becomes the duty of the legislature to take up this subject on different ground, as it has assumed a new shape from that first proposed by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, in their resolution of the 20th of November, 1811.

To preserve peace and harmony between the two states, is of the first importance to the well being of both, and to have the line established, has become the more necessary from an occurrence that has lately come to my knowledge. A suit is instituted in the circuit court of the United States, held in this state, to recover possession of a tract of land, claimed by a person, who alleges that he is within the state of Tennessee. An adjustment between the states of the points in controversy, will give greater satisfaction to the citizens of both states than any judicial decision.

The penitentiary institution requires your consideration. The escape of the prisoners which have happened of late, has arisen from the insufficiency of the wall which incloses it, or from other causes. From whatever source it may have arisen deserves enquiry. There are on hand belonging to the institution, an immense quantity of articles not saleable; would it not be advisable to dispose of them at public sale on a credit, for what they would bring, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of iron suitable for nails, and for leather to make shoes, and direct the labour of the convicts principally to these objects. I am well assured a regulation of this kind would become a productive fund to the government. Would it not be a salutary amendment to the law, to inflict double punishment upon any convict who might escape therefrom, if released; and in the event of committing a second

penitentiary offence, to suffer a double confinement from that now established by law.

The revenue for the last year is more than adequate to the expenditures of the government. After meeting all the current expenses, there remained in the treasury on the 10th of November last, the sum of \$36,334 70, independent of the sum of \$63,129 85, the balances due from former and present collectors, as appears by a statement from the officers under whose care the revenue is managed, who will make the necessary reports for the information of the legislature.

Unanimity and harmony in the legislative

council are objects truly desirable, and cannot fail of producing the happiest effects; the utility of such a line of conduct cannot be too forcibly impressed upon your minds. In all things in which a concurrence is necessary between the legislative and executive branches, for promoting the public good, you may rest assured, so far as depends upon me, on my hearty co-operation in all your measures which may have a tendency to promote the welfare and prosperity of our common country.

In closing this address, I feel it a duty to do an act of justice to the patriotic Fair of Kentucky, by informing you of the success which attended an appeal to them to furnish a supply of clothing for our fellow citizens in actual service. Although no regular report has been made of the kind and quantity furnished, by the information I have received from the various quarters of the state, it has been very great, and perhaps adequate to the demand. Too great praise cannot be bestowed upon them, for the bountiful contribution, and the alacrity with which the clothing was prepared and delivered; it is an act of patriotism and benevolence which deserves the gratitude of all America—may their laudable example stimulate us to prosecute the war, till peace be given us from the hand of justice.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, Dec. 8, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Samuel Hopkins, to his Excellency Gov. Shely.

On the Wabash, near mouth of Pine creek,

November 27, 1812

MY DEAR SIR,

By C. R. Taylor, Quarter Master General, who goes on as quick as possible to Frankfort, I have it in my power to give you general information of the movements of the army since my last.

On the 11th the army marched from Fort Harrison, on the road formerly made by Gov. Harrison's army, and the boats set out at the same time. The length of the time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in an especial manner—the rise of the waters from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; insomuch, that not until the 14th, did we pass Sugar creek, three miles above the road. From every information I had no hesitation in moving on the east side of the Wabash—the Vermillion, Pine creek, and other impediments on the west side, superseded to the presumption that we were expected, and might more easily be annoyed and ambuscaded on that route, determined me in this measure. The boats, too, with our provisions of rations, forage and military stores, could be more easily covered and protected, as the line of march could be invariably nearer the river. Lieut. Col. Barbour, with one battalion of his regiment, had command of the seven boats, and encamped with us on the bank of the river, almost every night. This so protracted our march, that we did not reach the Prophet's town until the 10th. On the morning of this day I detached three hundred men to surprise the Winebago town lying on Ponce Passu creek, one mile from the Wabash and four below the Prophet's. This party, commanded by Gen. Butler, surrounded the place about break of day, but found it evacuated. There were in the main town about 40 houses, many of them from 30 to 50 feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn. On the 20th, 21st and 22d, we were employed in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town, which had about 40 cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village, adjoining below it, on the west side of the river, consisting of about 160 cabins and huts, finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the surrounding country, and constructing works for the defense of our boats and the army.—Seven miles east of us on the Ponce Passu creek, a party of Indians were discovered, they had fired on a small party of ours on the 20th, killed a man by the name of DUNN, a gallant soldier in Capt. Duval's company. On the 22d upwards of 60 horsemen under the command of Lieut. Colonels Merill and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade, as well as gain a more complete knowledge of the ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambuscade, and eighteen of our party killed, wounded and missing. Among these are three hopeful young officers and one private from the 8th (Wilcox's) regiment, viz: Mars, Edwards, Murray, and the private Webb, presumed to be killed—the other 14 were of the Rangers. On return of this party, and the information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by the strength of their camp, appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made to march early, and engage the enemy at every risk, when, from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year, and which did not subside until the evening of the 23d, we were delayed until the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground, we found the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of the snow, and had passed the Ponce Passu. I have no doubt but their ground was the strongest I ever had seen—the deep rapid creek spoken of was in their rear, running in a semicircle, and fronted by a bluff 100 feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy would not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting all. After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp, and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats. I had fully intended to have spent one more week in endeavoring to find the Indian camp—but the shoeless, shirtless state of the troops, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress, a river full of ice, the hills covered with snow, a rigid climate, and no certain point to which we could further direct our operations; under the influence of the advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given and measures pursued for our

return on the 27th. We are now progressing to Fort Harrison, through ice and snow, where we expect to arrive on the last day of this month.

From Vincennes, I shall have the honor of addressing your Excellency again; but before I close this, I cannot forbear expressing the merits of the officers and soldiers of this command: After leaving at Fort Harrison all unfit for duty, we had in private of every corps, about 1000; in the total 1250, or thereabouts. At the Prophet's town, upwards of 100 of these were on the sick report; yet, sir, have we progressed in such order, as to menace our enemy from any annoyance—seven large keel boats have been covered and protected to a point heretofore unknown in Indian extensions.—Three large Indian establishments have been burned and destroyed, with near three miles of fence, (and all the corn, &c. we could find) besides many smaller ones.—The enemy have been sought in their strong holds, and every opportunity afforded him to attack us—a march on the east side of the Wabash, without road or cognizance of the country, fully 100 miles performed; and this has been done with a mere army of infantry, aided by only about 50 mounted Rangers and Spies.—All this will be done in 20 days; no sigh, no murmur, no complaint.—I certainly feel particular obligations to my friends Gen. Butler and Col. Taylor, for their effectual and ready aid in their line; as also to Capt. Z Taylor, of the 7th U. S. regiment—Messrs. Gist and Richardson, n. y. Aids-de-camp, and Major J. C. Breckinridge, my secretary.

We had left the Delaware on the 13th. The sixteenth had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jibboom and two men. Half past eleven, on the night of the seventeenth, in the latitude of 37 deg. N. and longitude 65 deg. W. we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; we stood from them for some time, then shortened sail and steered the remainder of the night the course we had perceived them on. At day light on Sunday, the eighteenth, we saw them ahead—gave chase and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail under the protection of a sloop of war, four of the large ships mounting from sixteen to eighteen guns. At thirty-two minutes past eleven, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of forty-three minutes; and altho' so near while loading the last broad side that our rammers were shovelled against the side of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action. They immediately surrendered upon our gaining their forecastle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our main top-mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the main-top-sail yard across the larboard fore and fore-top-sail braces, rendered our head-yards unmanageable the remainder of the action.

At eight minutes past eleven, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of forty-three minutes; and altho' so near while loading the last broad side that our rammers were shovelled against the side of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action.

On the 3d of Oct. Gen. Van Rensselaer ordered a general court martial to be held at gen. Smyth's camp; and on the 5th he addressed a note to gen. Smyth, requesting an interview upon the earliest day possible, "consistent with the business of the court martial, and other indispensable duties."

On the 8th, in the night, the attack was made on the Caledonia. On the 9th, in the morning, gen. Smyth's brigade marched to Black Rock upon an alarm; and two of the regiments were up all that night. On the 11th, at day break, the brigade, three companies excepted, marched for Lewistown; and having proceeded 12 miles through the worst road and weather ever seen, returned, the order being countermanded.

There was no time between the 5th and 13th of Oct. at which gen. Smyth, with the commanding officers of regiments, could have left the camp near Buffalo, Nov. 8.

Gen. Smyth has seen in the National Intelligencer the official letter of major gen. Van Rensselaer, respecting the affair at Queenston, and has observed that his name is twice mentioned in a way that may require explanation.

Gen. Van Rensselaer says, "I had on the 5th inst. (Oct.) written to brig. gen. Smyth, requesting an interview with him, maj. gen. Hall, and the commanders of the U. S. troops,

I have to acknowledge my obligations for their steady and uniform conduct, as well as Capt. Beckers, of the Rangers, C. ptain Washburn, of the Spies, and the staff generally.

Let me refer your Excellency to Col. Taylor, for more minute information, and believe me, with high regard and consideration, to be, your most obt. servt.

SAM'L HOPKINS.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITOR.

Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 8.

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On the 8th, about 10 o'clock, A. M. gen. Van Rensselaer did send an order to gen. Smyth to march, which was received about 2 P. M. and obeyed instantly—See C.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1812.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this state commenced its session on Monday the 7th inst. In the Senate, Willis A. Lee, was re-elected Clerk, and Anthony Crockett, Sergeant at Arms.

In the House of Representatives, the votes for Speaker were, on the first ballot—

For Joseph H. Hawkins,	30
William B. Blackburn,	23
Samuel South,	5

On the second ballot—

For Joseph H. Hawkins,	33
William B. Blackburn,	27

Mr. Hawkins being elected, was conducted to the chair, from whence he made acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and recommended the observance of good order.

Thomas Dougherty was re-elected clerk and Richard Taylor sergeant at arms.

We hear that no business of importance has yet come before either house.

The governor's message will be found in this paper. The sentiments it speaks are worthy of his head and heart.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The bill for encroaching the pay of the army, has passed into a law. The House of Representatives have not yet come to a decision relative to the merchant's bonds; and we are pleased to find, that much opposition is made to the proposal for releasing them from the penalties they have subjected themselves to. It would be strange indeed for Congress to release British agents and subjects from the payment of large sums into the treasury and to burden our farmers with taxes to support a war brought on by the machinations and misdeeds of the former.—The power to remit these penalties resides by law in the Secretary of the Treasury, who wishes the decision to be made by Congress, giving it as his opinion, that in no case should the merchant be permitted to pocket his extraordinary profits; but the committee of Ways & Means, unwilling to take any responsibility on themselves, have reported a resolution to refer the subject to his decision.

A proposal is before the House of Representatives to vote 100,000 dollars to the late officers and crew of the Constitution.

Resolutions to prohibit the exports of provisions and articles for naval and military equipments, have again been proposed, and rejected in the House of Representatives.

There are various accounts of the capture of the Acosta British frigate by Com. Rodgers; but we cannot entirely rely on their truth.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter by the last mail from his correspondent in Washington, which states that Doct. Eustis has resigned the office of Secretary of War, and that rumour names Mr. Crawford of Georgia, as his successor.

The field officers of the militia destined for Florida under the command of Gen. Jackson, were appointed at Nashville on the 21st of Nov. It is not yet known when the detachment was to march, but exertions were made to organize and discipline it for immediate service.

Two companies of recruits under Captains Gray and Armstrong passed through Nashville for St. Louis on the 23d, and one company of artillery under Capt. Phillips, for Massac.

Col. John Williams of East Tennessee, has addressed the people of that country, desiring them to volunteer their services for an expedition destined for service against the hostile Indians on the frontiers of Georgia.

Late London papers state, that the old despotic government of Sicily has been abolished, and a constitution formed which limits the power of the king, abolishes the feudal system, and establishes a parliament like that of England, with houses of Lords and Commons; the principal clergy to act in the former.

Gen. HARRISON has been appointed by the President a Major-General in the army of the U. States, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate on the 2d inst.

Supporter.

The line of battle ships intended to be built by government, it is said, instead of being called 74's, will be denominated *seventy-fives* in allusion to the era of American Independence.

A rendezvous is opened in N. York, for seamen, &c. for the U. S. [late British] sleep of war ALERT.

A bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and Elizabeth Bonaparte of Baltimore, has passed the Senate of Maryland.

The National Intelligencer.

The name of this paper, we would advise its editors to change into that of *COURT GAZETTE*, as its face has lately become very courtly, and it attends as minutely to the parades and motions of the great men and their ladies at Washington, as it does to the politics of the nation, and in a style too, such as is used by the English papers when noticing the *walks, airings, rides* and other equally important actions of his majesty the king, her majesty the queen, their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia, Caroline, &c. If the editors pursue this course, we may expect their columns will be graced with details of all occurrences at the balls and other parties of Washington, for the instruction of the rustics in the interior, and as at the court of Paris before the revolution, where "the king smiles," or "the king looks serious," or "the king was chatty," or "silent," runs through the city, we expect all these things related of the president. Scarce an appointment is now made, which is not published, headed with "the president has been pleased to appoint," &c. If he attends a review of the Columbia militia, its approbation and the lines of his countenance are published with as much pomp as Bonaparte would use in relating the particulars of a victory that decided the fate of an empire. Such stuff may amuse and entitle to the cits inhabiting the wilds of Washington; but are loathsome to the republican memory of the west.

The following article we give as a sample of the country paragraphs, and accompany it with an extract from an English magazine,

which we suppose Mr. Gales had before him, when he wrote the courtly article:

Naval Entertainment.—Yesterday, the prince of Wales gave an entertainment, now lying in the tainment at Carlton Eastern Branch, ready house to the noblemen, for sea, but waiting for noble and other ladies her compliment of and gentlemen, and the hands, a few of whom are yet wanting, the opportunity was embraced by Capt. Stewart, her commander, to gratify the ladies and gentlemen of the City and Georgetown, and the distinguished strangers now in this city. Many hundreds of noble lords and ladies attended, & amongst others we recognized his royal highness the Duke of York and the Duchess, and the Groom of the state and Lord Chamberlain and their ladies, & the Russian & Danish ministers. The day was spent in the utmost concord and hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the harmony of the scene, except that her royal highness the princess Amelia pricked her finger in one of the dances with the breast pin of the honorable Col. Lennox. The tables were covered with the choicest viands and liquors, provided by his royal highness's cook, and served up to between ten and twelve o'clock. The day was spent in the utmost concord and hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the harmony of the scene, except that her royal highness the princess Amelia pricked her finger in one of the dances with the breast pin of the honorable Col. Lennox. The tables were covered with the choicest viands and liquors, provided by his royal highness's cook, and served up to between ten and twelve o'clock. The day was spent in the utmost concord and hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the harmony of the scene, except that her royal highness the princess Amelia pricked her finger in one of the dances with the breast pin of the honorable Col. Lennox. The tables were covered with the choicest viands and liquors, provided by his royal highness's cook, and served up to between ten and twelve o'clock. 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AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.
(CONTINUED.)

247. Sloop Venus, of Jamaica, burnt by the Two Brothers of New Orleans.
248. Brig Jane and Charlotte, laden with salt, coals, crates and a few bales of dry goods, sent into Salem by the American privateer.
249. Brig Francis, from St. John's, Port Rico, for Martinique, laden with books, sent into Charleston, by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.
250. Government brig and packet Swan low, 14 guns, 30 men, captured on the 15th ult. after a chase of 8 hours, and sent into Baltimore, by the squadron under the command of com. Rodgers.—The Swallow was bound from Jamaica for Falmouth, and had on board the mail and \$260,000 in specie, which last was transferred to the President's frigate.

251. Brig Porgie from Antigua, laden with rum and molasses, sent into Norfolk, by the High-Flyer, on her second cruise.
252. Ship Ned, of Glasgow, 10 guns, 9 powderers, 16 men, laden with timber, sent into Salem, by the John and George privateer of that place, after a smart action. The John and George carries one 12 and two 3 pounders and had on board 38 men, including officers.

253. Schooner —, captured in the Bay of Fundy, laden with oil, seal skins, &c. sent into Salem, by the Fame of that port.

254. Schooner Robin, sent into Portland by the Revenge of Salem.

255. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad to Paris, with some dry goods, and valued at \$12,000, sent into Savannah, by the Non-such of Baltimore.

256. Schooner Sally, of Corraoa, sent into Charleston, by the Black Joke of New York, and George Washington of Norfolk.
257. Sloop —, of Tortola, sent into Charleston, by the Saucy Jack.

258. Brig John, 10 guns, 12 powderers from Laguna for Gibraltar; a new and valuable vessel, laden with coffee and coco sent into Charleston, by the Benjamin Franklin, of New York.

259. Schooner Three Sisters, 120 tons burthen, laden with Plaster, sent into Salem by the Fame privateer. The Fame is only 30 tons burthen.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20, 1812.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

As the situation of places on our north and north-western frontier, with their distance from each other must be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished.—As far, however, as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

DETROIT is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of Lake Erie. This river, opposite to Detroit, is three quarters of a mile in width, with a current of about three miles an hour, and of sufficient depth to carry any vessel which may navigate the lakes. All the water which empty into the lake of the Woods, lake Superior, lakes Michigan and Huron, pass down Detroit river into lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from one hundred to one hundred and fifty houses, mostly frame, which have all been burnt since the year 1805; the old town having been entirely destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the north-west corner of the town, about three hundred yards from the river, and is situated on a small elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming flat and marshy as you proceed a few miles back from the river. From Detroit to Brownstown, a Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of eighteen or nineteen miles. It is situated on the river about one mile above the lake, and opposite to fort Malden on the Canadian side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin, a distance of eighteen miles, there are no settlements of whites, being mostly Indian lands. There were a number of families residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all fled after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Maumee river, a distance of thirty-four miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants all fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the rapids of Maumee to Sandusky river, is a distance of forty miles, being such low swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between these two places. At the mouth of Sandusky the first settlement on the lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through part of the states of Pennsylvania and New York.

From Sandusky river to Cleveland is in distance of about 80 miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about one hundred miles, and ninety from Erie to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, is situated at the foot of lake Erie, within a few hundred yards of the lake, nearly opposite the British fort Erie, and between two and three miles therefrom.

BLACK ROCK is about two miles below Buffalo, at the foot of a very considerable rapid in the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From Black Rock to the falls of Niagara is a distance of about twenty miles, and from thence to Lewistown eight or nine miles, opposite Queenstown the Canada side.

FORT NIAGARA stands at the head of lake Ontario, eight miles below Lewistown, and nearly opposite to Newark and fort George. From the falls down to lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distance from Pittsburgh to fort Niagara.

	miles.	miles.
From Pittsburg to Meadville,	90	90
To Le Boeuf,	27	117
To Erie	15	132
To Portland,	30	162
To Canadagua,	15	177
To Cataraugus,	15	192
To Eighteen Mile Creek,	14	206
To Buffalo,	16	222
To Black Rock,	3	225
To Fort Schlosser,	18	243
To Lewistown,	7	250
To Niagara,	9	259

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorizing the president of the U. States to accept and organize certain Volunteer Military corps."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where volunteers have offered or hereafter shall offer their services to the United States, under the act, entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint and commission officers thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That prior to the issuing of such commissions, the volunteers aforesaid shall have signed an enrolment, binding themselves to service, conformably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president be, and he is hereby authorized to call the corps of volunteers into the battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, and to appoint thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, general, field and staff officers, conformably with the Military establishment of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all the officers authorised by this act; which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the volunteers when their term of service shall have expired shall deliver their stand of arms and accoutrements, in good order, to the proper officer, they shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof ten dollars for every stand of arms so delivered.

July 1, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the terms on which Lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no tract or tracts of land reserved as lots or other public lands of the United States, that have been or may hereafter be sold at public sale, and which may have, or shall, on account of failure to complete the payment of the purchase money, revert to the U. States, shall hereafter be sold at private sale, at a price less than that for which the same tract was sold at public sale.

January 14, 1812.

APPROVED, — JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other Quarter-Master's stores and small arms.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the United States, of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-master's stores, for the use of the army of the United States.

January 14, 1812.

APPROVED, — JAMES MADISON.

VALUABLE FARM, NEGROES, &c.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON offers for sale the farm on which he resides, in Jessamine county, situated on the Hickman road, one mile from Nicholasville, containing four hundred and fifty acres of first rate land.

Two hundred acres of which are enclosed & in handsome order for cultivation. The improvements have been costly and are valuable.

They consist of a brick dwelling house 48 feet in front, upwards of one hundred feet back; composed of six rooms & three passages, a stone kitchen, framed smoke house and dairy, a brick office eighteen feet square, out houses for negroes, together with extensive corn houses, stables and cow houses, a considerable quantity of cedar posts and railing with other improvements not detailed. This place is more commonly inviting to a gentleman of fortune, or to an active enterprising man to acquire one.

He also proposes to sell 16 likely negroes, among them is an experienced carpenter with a set of tools nearly complete, three men, three boys large enough to plough, three women, and two stout girls; the rest are younger.

He will also sell 173 acres first rate land, part of the well known Jessamine spring tract, adjoining Mr. James Coggs's and Mr. Mead's.

Also 600 acres land on the Twins and Eagle creek, near Sanders's mill. Also upwards of

800 acres military land, near Wickerham's, state of Ohio. 300 acres near Stubbs's mill, Ohio. The above property will be disposed of upon advantageous terms to the purchasers or cash, or stock in the bank of Kentucky.

Indisputable title will be made.

The person purchasing the farm, can be supplied with farming utensils, four well broke oxen, about 70 young hogs, 25 sheep and 20 head of cattle.

49-41. Jessamine, 25th Nov 1812.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-18. Lexington, April 17, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A FEW VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, WHICH MAY BE HAD ON VERY CHEAP TERMS. ENQUIRE OF

46-47. Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

COPPER FOR STILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE EXPECTING IN A FEW DAYS, A QUANTITY OF COPPER IN PATTERNS FOR STILLS—WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS.

45-46. Lexington, Nov. 23, 1812.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER

NOV. 13. 1812.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

&c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH.

31-32. Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

AT THEIR STORE IN LEXINGTON, DURING PRESENT YEAR.

JANUARY 1ST, 1812.

FOR SALE.

5000 GALLONS WHISKEY GOOD QUALITY, ORLEANS SUGAR IN BARRELS, COFFEE IN BAGS,

TO BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER ON A SHORT CREDIT, BY

WILLIAM LEAVY.

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 26, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

A ND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE REPORTER, A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING MOST NECESSARY PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

MILITARY LIBRARY,

INFANTRY HAND-BOOK,

HAND-BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,

NEED ON EDUCATION,

GONDILLAC'S LOGIC,

COMMENTARY ON MONTESQUIE'S SPIRIT OF LAWS.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1812.

46-47.

A STILL FOR SALE.

ENQUIRIES OF GEORGE COONS.

46-47. NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND CONTAINING ABOUT TWO ACRES, ADJOINING THE NEW ROMAN CHAPEL, AND FRONTING THIRD STREET, WHICH WILL BE SOLD IN ONE OR TWO LOTS TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO GEN. ROBERT TODD, NEAR LEXINGTON, TO WHOM IT BELONGS, OR TO DAVID TODD, IN LEXINGTON.

40-41. SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE FIRST & SECOND PARTS OF THE 19TH AND THE FIRST PART OF THE 20TH VOL. OF THIS WORK HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, AND ARE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1812.

48-49.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PASTURE ON THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, LIGHT BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING—THE HEIGHT NOT EXACTLY KNOWN, BUT SUPPOSED TO BE 14 HANDS HIGH; A SMALL STAR IN HIS FOREHEAD, OFF HIND AND NEAR FORE FOOT WHITE, A LUMP ON HIS BACK, OCCASIONED BY THE SADDLE.

THE OTHER DARK BAY MARE